

maxilliped, and in the presence of a tooth on the inner margin of the meros, as well as by the entire and plain margin of the median caudal lamina. Other differences seem to exist, which a comparison of the species would probably substantiate. The two species are also inhabitants of very distinct zoological regions, the *Callianidea typa* being a native of the shores of New Ireland, while the *Clævicauda* was obtained under rocks, within coral reefs, at the Island of Barbados, in the West Indies. The size of the two species is nearly similar.

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Description of a new genus of SALARIANÆ, from the West Indies.

BY THEO. GILL.

ENTOMACRODUS Gill.

Body naked, elongated and slender, slowly declining to the caudal. Head obliquely compressed, oblong subquadrate, and with the profile vertical. Opercula unarmed. Eyes lateral, closely approximated, situated at the angle of the profile with the postocular region. No superciliary or nasal tentacles or appendages. Branchial apertures continuous under the throat. Branchial membrane free and dilatable. Branchiostegal rays six. Mouth moderate, with the contour of the upper jaw semicircular; upper jaw protruding beyond the lower. Lips moderate, uniform and free, concealing the teeth. Teeth labial and movable, very slender and recurved, contiguous and uniserial. Lower jaw with an interior very large and recurved tooth on each side, which is received into a corresponding fossette of the palate. Dorsal fins disconnected, nearly equal to each other in length; the posterior free from the caudal. Anal equalling or exceeding the second dorsal. Caudal with its posterior margin obtusely rounded. Pectorals moderate, angularly rounded. Ventrals approximated, each with three simple rays, the internal of which is smallest.

On a comparison with a true species of *Salarias*, this genus is found to differ in its more elongated form, by the separate dorsals, and by the absence of any superciliary appendages. The canine teeth of the lower jaw are greatly developed, but they are found of nearly equal size in several species that have been referred to the genus *Salarias*. One of the species so distinguished is an inhabitant of the West Indian seas, and has been described under the name of *Salarias atlanticus*, by Cuvier and Valenciennes, in the *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*. That species has an oblong body, superciliary appendages, and the dorsals connected at the base, and is therefore a true *Salarias*.

*E. nigricans* Gill. The elongated body, from the snout to the end of the caudal fin, is between seven and eight times longer than it is high at the pectorals; its height at the caudal is about a thirteenth of the same length.

The head is subquadrate, and forms two-ninths of the total length. Its greatest height equals two-thirds of its length. Its sides decline obliquely outwards and downwards.

The first dorsal commences near the nape, and two of its rays are in advance of the pectorals. The second dorsal commences immediately behind the first, and nearly over the fourth ray of the anal; it ceases some distance from the base of the caudal. The anal is more uniform in height than the dorsal, and ceases before it does. The caudal forms less than a fifth of the total length.

D 11, 15; A 17; P 15; V 3.

The general color of the body and fins is blackish.

A single specimen was caught in shallow water, at the island of Barbados, near Bridgetown.

[June,

## HERPETOLOGICAL NOTICES.

BY CHARLES GIRARD, M. D.

I. *BUFO LAMENTOR*.—Upper surface of head nearly plane; skin thick, not adhering to the skull. Snout prominent. Parotids small, elongated. Tympanum small and subcircular. Tongue lanceolated, very free posteriorly where broadest. Upper jaw slightly emarginated. Limbs well developed, of stout appearance. First finger nearly as long as the third. Palm of hands tubercular. Two carpal disks. A membranous fold along the inner edge of the tarsus. Toes webbed to near their tips. Two moderately developed metatarsal tubercles. Sole of feet tubercular. Skin above glandulous; beneath warty. Color greenish brown, maculated with black above and beneath.

The head is broad and depressed; its length entering three times in that of the body, hence constituting the fourth of the entire length. Its upper surface is even, that is to say it exhibits neither crests nor grooves; the skin not adhering to the skull. The snout is rather prominent. The interocular space is wider than the eyelid. The nostrils are equidistant between the anterior rim of the orbit and the notch of the upper jaw. The tympanum is small and subcircular; its horizontal diameter being half that of the eye. The parotid glands are small, elongated, subovate; they are perforated by very small and distant pores, whilst their surface is either smooth or minutely granular.

The snout is large and the upper jaw but slightly emarginated; the tongue being elongated, subelliptical, and free upon the half or even two-thirds of its length. The inner nostrils are quite large and transversely elongated. The openings of the eustachian tubes are nearly equal in size to the inner nostrils.

The limbs are stout and very much developed; the anterior ones, when stretched backwards, extend beyond the groins, and the posterior ones when extended forwards project the extremity of three toes beyond the snout. Both fingers and toes, are depressed, whilst the tubercles under the articulations of the phalanges are rather conspicuous; the palm of the hands and the sole of the feet being coarsely granular. There are two carpal disks; the middle one is very large, whilst that at the base of the inner finger is but slightly larger than the subarticular knobs, in the young, proportionally much larger in the adult. The metatarsal tubercles are subconical; the innermost being somewhat larger than the others. The toes are palmated to near their tips, but the interdigital membrane is deeply and broadly emarginated.

Large glandular warts are spread irregularly over the head, body and limbs, more conspicuously over the back, and especially over the thighs. The intervening space exhibits miliary granules hardly perceptible to the unarmed eye. The inferior surface is wrinkled in various ways, spread over with granular warts and minute granules.

The ground color is greenish brown, somewhat lighter or whitish beneath, maculated with black all over the head, body and limbs, above as well as below. On the upper surface, the black patches generally surround the glandular warts, whilst on the sides they assume a meandering aspect. An exiguous dorsal light streak or filet is generally observed from the snout to the coccyx, although sometimes obliterated in whole or in part.

Specimens of this species were collected about Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, by Mr. Drexler, according to whom they are very common.

II. *ENGYSTOMA TEXENSE*.—Head constituting the third of the total length. Snout forming an acute triangle rounded at the summit. Gape of the mouth horizontal, its cleft extending to a perpendicular line drawn posteriorly to the pupil. Limbs slender; three carpal callosities, and one metatarsal tubercle. Palm of hands and sole of feet smooth. Skin smooth also. Color above light olivaceous brown, with a few black dots posteriorly; beneath uniform whitish.

1859.]